SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

Light on a Dark Subject.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that the Free Traders, the Mugwumps, and the Pharisees generally, who for various inscrutable reasons have now attached themselves to the Democratic campaign, are all exceedingly anxious to prevent the nomination of Mr. HILL for Governor of New York. Here is what the Epoch, one of the frankest and most discreet organs of the crowd, has to say upon the subject:

"We again want to remind the sincere friends of nt CLEVELAND that this is no time to act foolishly, President CLEVELARD that this is no time to act foolishly, and the renomination of that pot-house politician. David B. Hill. would be as inexcusable a tiece of foolishness as one can well imagine. The leaders of the Democracy should not allow CLEVELARD and THUMAN to be palpably handicapped and the thirty-six electoral votes of New York State to be endangered."

There is no wisdom equal to that of the political amateur, and we have no doubt that, while some of the Mugwumps hate Governor Hill because he is a Democrat, and others because he is a favorite with the people and especially with the laboring men, there are others, like our friend of the Epoch, who are perfectly sincere in abusing him, and who express their honest, ignorant

judgment upon the question. Nevertheless, we remind them that the Democratic masses of the State appear obstinate in their determination to have Mr. HILL for their candidate this fall. We add. for the joy of the Mugwumps, that if any other Democratic leader should be nominated for Governor, there would be a considerable danger of his defeat, and that of the national ticket along with him.

### Both Temperance Candidates.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, reports in the most positive manner that Gen. HARRISON never drinks, and never sets upon his table for a friend a bottle of any kind of wine or liquor. He is truly a temperance man.

At the same time we learn from various journals—and we sincerely hope it is that President CLEVELAND, who has always drunk wine, spirits, and beer like a common being of this world, has finally abandoned the habit of drinking, at the solicitation of his beautiful and accomplished wife. He has reformed and has become a temperance man just like Brother HARRISON.

Thus the candidates of the two great parties are both temperance men, and this is a fact which we think never occurred before. As for Brother THURMAN and Brother MORTON, candor requires the statement that they still know good drink, both of them, like the fine old American statesmen that they are.

### The Aqueduct.

The facts about the aqueduct which were brought out by the investigating committee on Thursday are not pleasant to read.

It appears that over \$700,000 have been paid out for extra excavations without any authority. However, as soon as Comptroller MYRRS found it out he stopped these payments. But how did they get made before?

It also appears that there has been a useless expenditure of one million dollars for putting in rubble masonry over the arch of the aqueduct, where it is entirely unneces-

A third fact is that the aqueduct has so far cost sixteen millions, and the yearly interest on this sum may be set down in round figures at half a million. Yet, because the Quaker Bridge Dam has not been built, the whole of this vast expenditure must remain unavailable and useless for five or six years, involving an additional loss of the interest which amounts to between two and three millions. There is nothing pleasant about these things, even if some kind of semi-satisfactory explanation should be offered for their

# The Vatican and Italy.

Since the restoration of friendly relations between the Prussian Government and the ing question whether some terms of compromise between the Vatican and Italy might not also be agreed upon. From several recent incidents we infer that no deflnite modus vivendi has yet been arranged or is with much confidence expected, although the asperity of the Papacy's attitude toward King Humbert's Government seems to have been somewhat relaxed.

The greatest boon which LEO XIII, could confer upon the house of Savoy would be to recall the prohibitory mandate of Pius IX., and permit plous Catholics to vote at Parliamentary elections. Such participation in the franchise would not only imply acquiescence in accomplished facts, and be construed as a recognition of the right of the Savoyard dynasty to rule over united Italy; it would also give King HUMBERT the same kind of conservative reënforcement which BISMARCK hoped to gain by abandoning the Kulturkampf. The aid of the German Ultramontanes was needed to strengthen the imperial and royal Government in the Reichstag and the Prussian Chamber of Deputies against the Progressists and the Socialists. In like manner, since the disintegration of the old party of the Right, which was once under Signor MINGHETTI dominant in the Italian Parliament, the introduction of new conservative forces is felt to be desirable in order to counterbalance the strength of advanced Radicals and downright Republicans. It is true that Premier CRISPI has shown himself comparatively circumspect and sober since he has had to bear the responsibilities of government, but they who wish well to the dynasty deem it indispensable to guard against the strain to which the present régime may be exposed through the acquisition of power by more reckless politicians of the NICOTERA type. Now the Italian Clericals could furnish the precise sort of check required, if the Pope would allow them to vote for memoers of the Chamber of Deputies. That has been a matter of certainty since they were permitted to demonstrate their numerical importance at municipal elections throughout the peninsula.

That no such resource, however, will be available under the existing circumstances is clear from the announcement that at a meeting of the College of Cardinals on Thursday the Pope again declared himself opposed to the participation of Catholics in Italian Parliamentary elections. Evidently King HUMBERT'S Ministers have found it impracable to offer even such a modest tract of territory in full sovereignty as the Papacy would deem a minimum concession. Signor Crispi dares not surrender a small segment of Rome, lest he be accused of sacrificing the hard-won unity of Italy, and the Pope can hardly take less than the so-called Leonine City, with such a ribbon of land edging the same bank of the Tiber as would give him free access to the sea.

But while a definite agreement seems as far off as ever, it does not follow that the efforts of the German Chancellor to infuse a more accommodating and conciliatory spirit

in the relations of the Vatican and Quirinal have been wholly fruitless. Something has been gained if the Italian Government has been induced to even entertain a demand for anything beyond the yearly stipend fixed by the law of the so-called Papal guarantees, and if, on his part, LEO XIII. has consented even to discuss the restitution of less territory than belonged to the Holy See in Of such negotiations, though they might fall of their main object, an almost inevitable outcome would be greater amenity and deference in the treatment of the Papal authorities by the civil power. That a result of this kind has actually followed seems fairly inferable from the fact that the Pope, in his latest encyclical, De Libertate Humana, brings no charge of persecution against the Italian Government. and has taken occasion to authoritatively deny any intention of leaving Rome.

### How Mayor Hewitt and Colonel Shepard Celebrated.

Mayor Hewitt and Colonel Elliott F. SHEPARD celebrated the glorious Fourth on the fifth of July in a manner altogether original, and worthy of high commendation from all sensible citizens. The celebration was in the Mayor's office. There was no gunpowder burned, no accident to life or limb, no explosion of any sort except such as wake the echoes of the City Hall whenever a Duchess is created or a pretty girl presents herself at his Honor's desk for official approval and certification.

The recent slanderous publication in an Indianapolis newspaper, insulting Col. SHEPARD as "a national ass, a standing guy in the political, journalistic, and social circles of New York, and a devout idiot," has had no apparent effect upon that warrior-aditor's habitually trangull and Christian cheerfulness. As for Mayor HEWITT, he was never in better spirits. He fairly bubbled with nitrous protoxide.

Colonel SHEPARD conceived some time ago the felicitous idea of encouraging literary production in New York and its neighborhood by offering money premiums to the girls and boys for the best stories and poems founded on Revolutionary events. The Mayor fell in, and graciously consented to award the prizes. So it happened that on Thursday the Colonel entered the Mayor's Office at the head of a procession of vivacious maidens. What happened in the Mayor's office is reported in the Mail and Express by Colonel SHEPARD's own pen, and in his own inimitable descriptive fashion.

We follow the Colonel's report. Mayor HEWITT was in good humor when the procession arrived, and "as the young girls were presented to him, he stooped and kissed them affectionately." First came Miss BERTHA LOOMER of Hoboken. The Colonel describes Miss LOOMER as "a pretty brunette, becomingly attired in a light buffcolored dress, with a bunch of roses at the waist. Her hat was a large Cape May straw. and gave her a breezy, jaunty air." The first prize story maiden "was indeed a pretty picture, and no wonder the Mayor was inspired to be gallant." She faced Mr. HEWITT vivaciously, but, sagely adds the Colonel, perhaps had she known that the Mayor vas going to be extra gallant, she migh have exhibited more trepidation."

Next came Colonel SHEPARD's second prize girl, Miss Emma Locke Rianhard of Staten Island, sixteen years old. "She is a handome blonde," says the Colonel, "tail and lithe, and wore her hair in a cunning knot. A jaunty Mackinaw hat graced her head, and assisted in giving a piquant expression to the clear blue eyes that smiled merrily when she engaged in conversation." The Colonel explains that Miss RIANHARD inherited her literary gifts from her grandfather, RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, "the complished litterateur who wrote the celebrated piece called 'A Moon Hoax.'" Colonel SHEPARD evidently means LOCKE'S "Great Astronomical Discoveries by Sir John HERSCHEL, LL. D., F. R. S., &c., at the Cape of Good Hope," originally contributed by him to THE SUN in August, 1835. There was no hoax about the kiss which the Mayor administered officially to Miss RIANHARD.

The third prize girl, Miss MARGARET vas not present. "Miss SCHOTT." save the Colonel, "will find a kiss waiting for her at

the Mayor's office." After the preliminary ceremony of official osculation, Colonel ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD 'then stepped forward" and made a speech full of patriotism and good fatherly advice to also in 1872. GRANT and GREELEY, and also in the young ladies. We wish we had room for the Colonel's remarks, but they must give place to the still more interesting things that followed. The Mayor's eagle eye was searching the background for more young ladies to kiss. "Colonel SHEPARD," he demanded, "you say there are six here. I only see four. WHERE ARE THE OTHER TWO? Can we look to that line in the rear for them ?"

The Colonel made an evasive reply to the Mayor's very proper inquiry, inspired by a conscientious determination to do his whole official duty, but his Honor persisted: "Well, I am afraid I am getting a little old, but I can't see why the ladies in the rear line should not appear in person and take their prizes." [Laughter.] Then the Mayor proceeded with his address, in the course of which he told the young ladies that the time had come for greater restrictions upon foreign immigration, that imported contract labor was a threatening danger to American twenty-one years' residence before naturalization, and that the last time he "had to be stow anything upon anybody in this room it was the matrimonial crown of a duchess."

"I availed myself," continued the most gallant Chief Magistrate that New York ever had, "I availed myself upon that occasion of the privilege, which the Mayor always has, to salute the bride. I now salute the prize-winner." Then, as the young ladies presented themselves in turn, his Honor, to borrow the chaste language of Col. SHEPARD, "advanced, tendered the prize, and kissed the fair recipient's lips; and when he had done his whole official duty in this respect, Col. SHEPARD "stepped for-

ward" and " returned his thanks." It was a splendid celebration of the glorious anniversary. What strikes us, however, is the fact that the essential functions were rather unequally divided between the Mayor and the Colonel. The Colonel paid all the money. The Mayor got all the kisses.

# Senator Platt's Contradiction.

Senator PLATT of Connecticut was not at | the Eastern gentlemen who built the Puritan? all consistent in his temperance speech at Mr. Bowen's Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock. After saying very truly that the only effectual way of suppressing the liquor traffic was to induce men individually to stop drinking, he yet went on to announce himself as a Prohibitionist, ardently desirous "that the manufacture and sale and importation of intoxicating liquors shall be declared unlawful."

That is, in one breath he argued that total abstinence is impracticable except as an individual reform and as a matter of free will; and in the next he advocated the attempt to make men total abstainers by law

and against their will. Nothing has been more thoroughly de-

nonstrated by experience than the truth of the Senator's first proposition. The tem-perance movement was first organized in this country in the early years of the present century, and it began as a moral and religious movement, using the agencies of the churches for the promotion of its purpose, which was originally the discountenancing of the use of ardent spirits only, and afterward was changed to total abatinence. Undoubtedly it effected a very great change in the drinking habits of religious people especially, for our forefathers, even the most plous, were apt to be hard drinkers. But the work of reform as a voluntary matter was slow and tedlous, and the tem perance men finally evoked the law to accomplish it summarily. As a consequence, the Maine prohibitory law was passed in 1846, and thereafter followed a period of analogous legislation in many States.

Legal coercion succeeded moral suasion, and the result is that Senator PLATT finds the evils of the liquor traffic more dangerous than ever. "The sale of liquor," he says, "is not practically suppressed or restrained," and his observation is that "the number of those who may be called occasional drinkers has increased of late and is increasing." Yet he acknowledges that men are more temperate in their drinking than formerly. More of them drink, but fewer of them drink immoderately.

That means that the appeal to reason has been successful to a large extent, while the appeal to law to coerce the will has been unavailing. The sale of liquor and the use of liquor have not been stopped by any of the devices of legislation; but men have learned to use alcohol more moderately, because they have become more sensible.

It is true enough that there is still a vast amount of drunkenness, as there is of other vice, and we do not deny that it is incurable except by total abstinence, as Senator PLATT argues, but to secure this total abstinence you must either induce men to practise it voluntarily or lock them up like lunatics in an asylum. Another method suggested by cruel men of science is to encourage the drunkards to drink themselves to death as rapidly as possible, so that there shall be left only a remainder who have no diseased appetite for the stimulant.

At best, complete temperance reform must be a long and slow process, in which a thousand years will seem as a day. The trouble with men like Senator PLATT is that they are in too much of a hurry. They want to accomplish in a lifetime what can only be done by centuries of education.

# He Will Make Them Sick.

Dr. JOHN D. HANBAHAN of Rutland, Vermont, a member of the committee which visited Columbus the other day to notify Mr. THURMAN of his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, reports that the Old Roman is in the best of health and spirits and looking ten years younger than he did in 1884. "He moves as actively," says Dr. HANBAHAN, as most men of fifty."

It will be great fun later on, when the camoalgn waxes warmer, to compare this bulletin of the actual state of Judge THURMAN'S salubrity with the reports which will be circulated about him by the Republicans. They will picture him in the last stages of decrepitude, infirm of body and mind, and hovering between gout and general paresis. The crocodile tear will fall over the sin and shame of permitting such a helpless invalid to expose himself to the fatigues and annoyances

and mental strain of a political canvass. Meanwhile the Hon, ALLEN GRANBERY THURMAN, lively as a cricket and hearty as a moose, will continue to be perfectly well himself, and to make his political opponents very sick. They can tell whoppers about his health, but the people know that he is all right. Even if he were as feeble as the ablest Republican fibber can paint him, his power of getting votes would be no whit impaired. His character is so strong and stainless, his abilities so high, his name is so great, that men cannot help admiring and loving him.

There have been three or more candidates in the field at a majority of the Presidential elections since the formation of the Republican RIDGELY SCHOTT of East Nineteenth street, party. In 1856 we had three candidates. Bu-CHANAN, FREMONT, and FILLMORE. In 1860 we had four candidates, Lincoln, Douglas, BRECKINBIDGE, and BELL. In 1864 three candidates were nominated, Lincoln, McClel-LAN, and FREMONT, but the last-named withdrew before the election. In 1868 we and two candidates, GRANT and SEYMOUR, and 1876. HAYES AND TILDEN. In 1880 we had three candidates, GARFIELD, HANCOCK, and WEAVER. In 1884 we had four candidates. BLAINE, CLEVELAND, BUTLER, and St. John. In 1888 we have the Republican candidate. FARRISON, the Democratic candidate, CLEVE-LAND, four side-show candidates, FISKE (Pronibitionist), STREETER (Labor), Cowder (Land Tax), and Mrs. BELVA LOCKWOOD (Female Suffrage). Thus, this year, we have six of them

in all, or a larger number than ever before. If we go back prior to the origin of the Re publican party, we find Presidential elections in which there were three or more candidates. In 1848 there were three candidates, TAYLOR. Cass, and Van Bunen. In 1836, when Van BUREN was the successful candidate, he was opposed by Harrison and White, while Websten got the vote of Massachusetts, and Man-GUM that of South Carolina. In the election of 1824 there were four candidates, Jackson ADAMS, CRAWFORD, and CLAY. At that time JACKSON received the largest number of electoral votes, but not a majority, and the choice institutions, that he favored requiring a devolved upon the House of Representatives, which elected JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Democracy has every advantage in the com-Yes, and one of the greatest is that it is in. As a rule, the ins beat the outs.

The portrait of BOURKE COCKBAN in the New York Illustrated News does much less than justice to that powerful advocate and genial gentleman. One striking peculiarity of Mr. Cocknam's face is the heaviness of the lower part and the retreating of the lines as they rise toward the forehead. The head of King Louis PHILIPPE of France used to be likened to pear for shape, and Mr. Cockban's has something of the same suggestion. The artist of the Illustrated News has not posed him in his most characteristic attitude.

Is there any rich, patriotic, wholesouled, genuine sailor who, when seeing the Bungess keel boat Pappoose beat the Bungess centre board sloop Nymph, will not commission the designer to build a great keel sloop to beat the Volunteer? Who speaks first for the lead in the development of nautical science beyond the point already attained by Gen. PAINE and

Our valued contemporary, the Herald, offors free to the Democrats its valuable information on the sure way of proceeding to carry the election:

"The Demograts can elect Mr. CLEVELAND by making an earnest, vigilant, intropid campaign. It must not be a campaign of explanations, but sincers, outspoken, courageous, on the principle that a Republican restors tion, like most restorations in history, would be the return of the worst elements to power."

This means a square, aggressive, free trade campaign, and we have no doubt the leaders of the Democratic hosts in this part of the world will thoughtfully consider the advice.

But we do not see why a Republican restoration should be the return to power of the worst elements. The worst elements in the Republi-

GRANT'S third term enterprise was finally beaten. Besides, the restoration of the Dem ocracy in 1885, after twenty-five years of banishment, has not been such as to justify the opinion of the Herald.

The real opposition to Mr. FULLER is based upon his record as a member of the litton peace Legistron and litton peace litton pea But after they have let in a thorough rebel such as Lucius Quintus Cuntius Laman, an ex-rebel who fought the fight like a man, why should they stickle at confirming a better lawyer simply on the objection that he was a

The Republicans are looking for a candidate for Mayor of New York. Why don't they take Gen. TECUMBEH SHERMAN? He is a great popular hero, and all the women admire him. No better Republican candidate could be found.

copperhead in Chicago?

GROBGE WILLIAM CURTES is rapidly becom-ing a convert to sound Democracy. In his Gettysburg address on Tuesday he came out instfooted against the importation of Chinese cheap labor.—Breeklyn Culters. But why confine your flat-footedness to the Chinese? That is not the only sort of cheap labor that wants to get in here, and if one kind should be kept out of the country why not the others? And why couple the prohibition with an attempt to bring the labor of Americans, who were born citizens of the republic, down to a cheaper level by reconstructing the tariff in the direction of free trade?

Logic is a great thing, but passion beats it every time.

## COL HENRY WATTERSON.

A Workingman Finds bis Reasoning Frail and Advises him to Go Back to Kentucky.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col. Watterson, in his address at the Harlem Club on the 4th inst., said, speaking to the workingmen: "The tariff has no more to do with your wages than the Book of Mormon. It does not protect you in the least against your foreign competitor."

Now, I find that Mr. Houck, a Mills bill advocate of Tennessee, moved in the House of Representatives the other day to strike marble from the free list in the Mills bill. on the ground that if it was kept there would destroy an industry that employs several thousand men "in my own county;" and he said " that with free marble it is a notorious fact that American marble cannot compete with foreign."

Accordingly, marble was stricken from the free list, and an important industry in Mr. Houck's own county will continue to be pro-

Why should Mr. Houck's county have a preference over the wool growers of the land, and its interests be protected while other interests are to be destroyed? And above all why should that gallant gentleman, Col. Watterson, be guilty of trying to delude the American workingman? I have lost faith in Col. Watterson and in his power to aid the Democratic party. Let him go back to Kentucky. A WORKINGMAN.

#### The President Not Taking a Hand in Nev York City Politics.

From the Washington Post. NEW YORK, July 4 .- It is as good as settled that there will be no fusion between the two halves of the Democratic party in this city so far as local of-fices are concerned. No southing hand has been stretched this way from Washington, the President having held sedulously aloof, and the general belief among iticians is that he prefers a split

# Editor Shepard Snubbed-Cleveland Ahead.

From the Springfeld Republican. Elliott F. Shepard got a quiet rebuke at a prayer meeting in Indianapolis the other day. Rev. Dr. McLeod formerly pastor of a church at Buffalo. asked him to address the meeting, and Elliott remarked that he could see the hand of Providence in Gen. Har-rison's nomination. "I have nothing to say of the character of the President of the United States, but there is one here," alluding to Dr. McLeod, "who knows more about him than I do." Wherenpen the clergyman saying. "I am sure that we all revere the President of the United States and we will unite in prayer for his preservation," asked the Lord to bless

### A New Colony of Russian Jews in New Jersey.

From the Hebrew Journal. A society of Russian immigrants, called the Agudath Habonim." have contracted for 600 acres of land in New Jersey, near the Alliance Colony, to settle down as farmers. This society, consisting of abo culturists, should be helped by our well-to-do brethren just because they do not trouble any one with resistor and try to work their own way. They are all green and have not the least knowledge of the difficulties that

they will have to encounter in their efforts. A Democrat Inquires About Free Trade. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am a Democrat. I revere the memory of Jefferson, and would like to ask you to answer a few questions: Were Jefferson or Washington free traders? Was not free trade Southern idea of the time of Calhoun? Was Juckson a free trader or a disunionist? When the father of the American system, Henry Clay, ceased to be a friend of Jackson's election, did he change his tariff views! Was

he not at one time a Democrat?

I ask these questions because it appears to me that as the slavery issue grew into importance Southern in terests obtained a controlling power in the Democratic

Is it to be so on this tariff question ! If foreign goods can be bought cheaper under the Mills bill, where will out prosecuting the claim, he, in January, 1865, the money go? To Europe? Are not all kinds of dostic goods cheaper now than ever before? NORTHERN DEROCKAT.

Harrisburg's Narrow Escape. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In last Sunday's Sun'l read a statement of the Confederate raid down the Cumberland valley toward Harrisburg. Pa., and of the causes that brought about the retreat of the invaders toward Chamber-burg and Getty-Among the statements which I have heard from different sources I have not heard the following, which is, so far as one and out, true in every particular. I say that he are find out, true in every particular of the state of the area of the state of the

ate officers could heap upon this for trying to head their life a trap.

Mrs. sprout being a lady highly respected by her neighbors, her word was believed everywhere in her neighbors, her word was believed everywhere in her neighborhood by those who knew her. She felt confident she would not be punished for the faisehood site told those officers. In reading the article in last Sunday's Sws I could not help thinking over those days in the Cumberland Valley, where I was at that time

A RESIDENT.

#### Warmed-over Soup. You may shout, you may yell, you may holler and bawl, But the grandson is not the grandfather at all; And it's funny for us, but laborious for you, To warm up the soup of Old Tippecanos.

The General of old was a good man, but then

The giory of Bill's not the giory of Ben; And a pretty cold task it will be. it is true, To warm up the soup of Old Tippecanos. You may build your log cabin, a sham and a fraud, And scatter your barrels of older abroad, And yet you will find it a hard thing to do To warm up the soup of Old Tippecanoe.

In returning without his approval the act to pension Van Buren Brown, whose application for a pension on account of "chronic diarrhosa, rheumatism, spinal disease, the result of an injury, and deafness," was twice rejected by the Pension Bureau, the President says:

The case is full of uncertainty and contradiction. Without discussing these teatures, I am entirely satisfied that a pension should not be allowed for the reason, among others, that turee careful medical examinations, made in 1883, 1884, and 1880, failed to duclose any pensionable disability.

The fourth messages of disapproval relates to The fourth message of disapproval relates to The fourth message of disapproval relates to the set granting a pension to Harriett E. Cooper, whose husband, after serving as a Major in an Illinois regiment from September, 1862, to April, 1863, resigned on account of bullness affairs, and was in the same month pensioned on account of rheumatism. He died in October of the same year. The President says that while there is some medical testimony tending to show that death was caused from rheumatism, the physician who hast attended Major Cooper testifies that the cause of death was chronic alcoholism. The President adds: Your candidate isn't a hard eider man. And whiskey and wine he puts under the ban; And dry you may get with your efforts and blue When warming the soup of Old Tippecanos. If Tippecance can be such a fine fad.

You might have got long are Henjamin's dad; But just now the query is puzzling to you If Ben or his brother is Tippscance. The country has changed as well as the data. And 'forty of old wasn't like 'eighty eight. And Ben's hat is too small, and his inches too few,

Better raise a new cry, and start a new /chema, For the Tippecanon of the past is a dream. And colder than icicles, tougher than giue. Is the warmed over soup of Old Tippe

To warm up the soup of Old Tippecanos.

Worshipped by a Certain Bet. Boston malden (to young man from New Jersey — In New Jersey. Mr. Hedmud blood, I under-stand, is no; considered of the first importance?! Mr. Redemad—It is amous the sheeters. Mise Waldo. MORE OFFICES TO BE MADE.

The War Department and Navy Depart. erquence of Increased Work. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Secretary Whitney

their respective departments will be so greatly

increased thereby that the measure should be

While the creation of unnecessary offices is

an evil against which popular governments

must be specially on their guard, there is much

eserves the careful consideration of Congress.

Of course, the management of the War Depart-

ment or the Navy Department is a vastly sim-

pler and more leisurely matter newadays than

never-ending labors and enormous responsi-

FOUR MORE PENSION VETOES.

One Claimant Was a Deserter and Another

Washington, July 6 .- The President to-

day returned to the House without his ap-

proval four bills to p ace the names of as many

In returning the bill to pension Nathaniel D.

Chase, who enlisted in September, 1863, the

President says that the records show that

Chase was admitted to a hospital in March.

1864, with a disease "of a discreditable nature

and by no means connected with military ser-

vice," and that he was discharged from the

army in May, 1864, upon a certificate of paraly-

sis of the left arm. The next month he applied

for a pension on account of paralysis, but with-

out prosecuting the claim, he, in January, 1865, recinlisted and served until September "without any evidence of disability appearing upon the records." He renewed his application for a pension in 1870, but gave no explanation of the cause of the paralysis. In 1880, the President says, the claimant stated that the paralysis was due to an injury received while expelling a soldier from a railroad train at Augusta Mo., and the case was reopened at the Pension Bureau. The Captain of the claimant scompany was communicated with and said that he had no knowledge of such an injury, and expressed the heliof that the disability "was caused by the injudicious use of mercurial medicine, self administered for veneroal diseases, contracted at Augusta, Mo., in January, 1864." The President says:

in cannot believe that injury was sustained, such as was specified by the applicant in 1883 and that nothing was said of it either in the claim made in 1883 or in 1800. In the assure of this or some other definite cause consistent with an honest claim, we are left in the face of some contrary evidence to guess that his are made in 1884 or in 1885, and in the service. The application of this beneficiary is still penaltic in the Penalton Burcau awaiting in the remover information.

ms in their information.

The not to grant a pension to William M. Campbell, who was enrolled in the service Aug. 5, 1862, naving treviously been in the military service of the State of Kentucky, was also returned without Excentive approval, campbell alleged that in February, 1862, he was vaccinated with inpure virus, and in the same month contracted mumps, and that as a result he has been afflicted with dicers and other serious troubles. The President says: it is perfectly clear that at he time the disabilities

it is perfectly clear that, at he time the dissolition were incurred, the claimant was not in the unitrary service of the United States. The records show that he described sent 16, 1882, a little more than a month after he was mustered into the inited States service, that he was arrested one year and seven months after his described, that he was restored to duty by general court murrial, with loss of pay and allow ances during absence—the time too by described to be made good—and that he was mustered out July 18, 1885. This enactment seems helither to have law nor meritorious equity to support it.

Hidds:
This should be the most reliable of all the medical testimony, and taken in connection with the conceded intemperate liaints of the decreased, and the fact that the train was involved, it satisfies me that the rejection of the widow's claim by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the cause of death was mainly internated with the cause of death was mainly internated with corrections.

A Fine Antmal.

She (at Monmouth Park)—That is a beautiful

He-Yea he is a son of Longfellow. She-Indeed, I can easily believe it. Fuch poetry of

Affected With Chronic Alcohol

persons on the pension rolls.

in these appeals of the two Cabinet officers that

regarded as one of wise economy.

partments.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Of all the buildings in City Hall Park the eld engine some and the City Hall Itself are the only ones that dis play fings on holidays. They seem to be the only ones of the city buildings in fact, upon which fings can be displayed, the Court House and other buildings not havand Secretary Endicott have each asked Coning flag poles. It is a pity, for the park with all the gress for the appointment of an Assistant Secbuildings decked out as the City Hall is would make a etary, on the ground that the efficiency of

A feature of Gen. Harrison's countenance which does not appear in his photographs is a large mole on his right cheek, at the side, just under the eye. It is unpleasantly conspicuous, but rather aids than injures the rurged mien befitting a soldier, which is the General's birthright, although continuous office work and too little exercise have robbed him of some of it, and given his mplexion an unnatural paller.

Kit Clarke says mosquitoes are mighty thick at Lake Edward. "They fly in chunks."

"The glory of my country is in the past; the glory of your country is in the future," said a young Norwegian to a young American. He was proud of the warlike spirit of his ancestors, and had just related with keen n the trying times of the civil war, with its bilities. Hence the argument based on the appreciation the story of the invasion of England by great advantage experienced at that time by these departments from the office of Assistant the Norseinen during the reign of Harold, and how in the fierce conflict a Norwegian viking had taken his position at the head of a pass, where, according to Lord Secretary cannot strictly be extended to the present state of affairs. The service, for ex-Lytton, he slew forty of his enemies and scornfully refused the offer of the English King, who sought to dis-lodge him by bribes when he found that force was un-availing. Thousands of Scandinavians and on our shoers ample, rendered to the Navy Department by Assistant Secretary Gustavus V. Fox bore no sort of proportion to the salary of his office. every year, and almost invariably they make worthy But, while the argument from the war custom and valuable citizens. Resolute in purpose, corragious in action, honest in their dealings, and simple in their tastes, they make themselves respected and honored cannot fully be taken into the account, there are circumstances which found an analagous argument even on the peace status of the Dewherever they take up their abode.

Jack Demosey's victory on behalf of law and order at This is particularly obvious in the case of the Rockaway beach was as brilliant as any that that he ever won in the prize ring. His "terrible right" had its navy. Construction to the extent of scores of millions of dollars is going on or is in contemusual vanquishing effect, and, as is his custom, the Nonparell came out of the meleo without a scratch.

millions of dollars is going on or is in contemplation for the purpose of replacing the old fleet by a new one. This work, which has already been under way for several years, will probably last through the remainder of the century at least. Coupled with it is the necessity for providing heavy guns for the new vessels. All this may fairly be considered as extra work, compared with what had previously been put upon the Department since the close of the war. A private corporation, undertaking a great enterprise involving the expenditure of \$50,000,000 above its ordinary routine outlays, would be likely to make some provisions for an increase of supervisory force. The salary of an Assistant Secretary would not exceed \$5,000, even should it reach that amount; and the relation of this sum to the enermous expendit A novelty tu organ grinding might have been seen the other evening on an up-town street. Two bright boys, aged respectively 5 and six years, were watching a young Italian organ grinder when the latter wheeled his instrument up to the sidewalk so that the boys, by standing on the curbstone, could grind out the tunes themselves. Though it was rather hard work, each contrived in turn to make music to rather slow time, much to the delight of accres of people who watched them from windows and doors in the vicinity. While one of increase of supervisory force. The salary of an Assistant Secretary would not exceed \$5.000, even should it reach that amount; and the relation of this sum to the enormous expenditures for the new mayy makes it too insignificant to be considered, provided an extra officer is needed, as Secretary Whitney strongly insists. Of course the object is not to thrust upon a subordinate all the important work of superintendence which the country is entitled to have from a Cabinet officer. The purpose is rather to prevent the Secretary from being broken down at times by the unavoidable accumulation of many important matters requiring prompt examination and decision. The lack of a person to whom a portion of these duties could be delegated might obviously produce either undue haste in investigation and decision, or else undue delay, amounting in its pecuniary loss or in annoyanee to many times the salary of an Assistant Secretary. It must also be remembered that the Admiral of the Navy does not sustain a relation to this service like that of the General of the Army to the land establishment.

The arguments for an Assistant Secretary of War are based on a variety of considerations, which were strongly presented by Secretary Lincoln. The increase in the public works whose construction is entrusted to the War Department of late years, the settlement of claims, and the supervision of a clerical force now numbering 1.750 employees, plead with much force for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. Mr. Endicott, in his last report, thus referred to the matter:

This increase of work in the Department is parily a natural growth, keeping pace with the growth of the country; but of late it has been enlarged in certain directions and has been stimulated by recent legislation, as in the matter of bridges over navigable waters, the distribution of the appropriation for arming and enlared men of the remeval of the charge of desertion; the distribution of the surprisation of the charge of desertion; the distribution of the surprisatio the boys turned the crank the other would collect contributions which were freely bestowed by the specia-tors. The boys, who were brothers, and tastily dressed n striped sults exactly silke, were as handsome young fellows as one might see on a summer's day. They heartily enjoyed the fun.

A young physician here in New York was invited to accompany an attractive young lady of his acquaintance to the West Point commencement. When they got on board the boat to come home the young lady was dressed in a gray travelling suit and her escort was carrying ber sunshade and some of her bundles strapped to his dress suit case. It was whispered among the passengers that there was a bridal couple on the boat, and they became at once the centre of attraction. Among the passengers was a well-known clergyman, who has recently resigned his charge in the upper part of the city. He was accom panied by his wife. As he watched the supposed bridal couple his eyes twinkled, and at last his enthusiasm conquered him. Walking up with his wife to the young couple he said: "Madam will you pertait me to introduce the bride of forty years ago to the bride of to-day ? purchased their tickets. Since their return to the ciry the young physician has been industriously bribing his

private office, came out at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in preity good order to preside at the meeting of his recent osculatory experiences.

"Yes." said he, with grave face but twinkling eyes. Then, counting on his fingers, he added: "The Duchess is one, and there were three the day I went away to the country, and two yesterday. That makes six kisses in less than a week, and my wife is in

Europe." "You must not judge a chef's earnings by the salary he gets," said a man who knows. "He gets 5 per cent, on every dollar's worth he buys for his kitchen, whether ment, and require the personal attention of the Secretary of War.

Six years ago Congress enacted a law for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War at a salary of \$2.500, but this limit was such that no competent person could be lound who was willing to take the onerous duties upon him for that amount, and the provision, which was an item in an annual appropriation bill, accordingly lapsed.

In addition to the ordinary considerations in favor of such an appointment, it must be remombered that it is now proposed to enter uson a most important system of coast and narbor defence, which may resulte the expendiure, first and last, of more than \$100,000,000 for forts, guns, and auxiliary means of protection. This will necessarily impose new labors upon the War Department, and since compaint has been made for many years that the Secretary is too much pressed at times to do full and prompt justice to public work it would seem advisable for Congress to consider carefully the request for assistance. One good result from the appointment of an Assistant Secretary would be to put an end to the criticism caused when the Secretary now chooses some army officer to act for him during his occasional absences from Washington. it be of meat, vegetables, or such costly articles as a new range and set of cooking utensila."

A man who is summering in Asbury Park knew that undertaker or clergyman, in that place on Sunday, so he sent to the boathouse to have a boat moored on Satur. day night where he could get it on Sunday morning. The answer came back: "You could not row twenty The answer came back: "You could feet on Sunday without being arrested."

New Yorkers in St. Louis at the Democratic Conven tion, ran across young Joseph Kuniz at work in the biggest brewery there, finishing an apprenticeship to the business. His father is the rich brewer and political eader in Morrisania. Young Joe Kuntz will return to New York in a few days, and then will start for Eng with the bride he is to lead to the altar when he reaches here. He will not appear among his city friends, as he was caught while in St. Louis in overalls and with blisters on his hands that told of genuine apprentic

lave succeeded the founders of the layer beer brewing business were all educated for their calling in the large German breweries, but now that this country has the biggest beer breweries in the world the fashion is to apprentice them in this country. The son of a brewer is never taught the trade in his father's establishment for icel the discipline and meet with the genuine criticism essential to a correct knowledge, not only of how to work in a brewery, but of now to run one a so.

Those who are not in sympathy with the boom in ban-danuas are making all the fun of it that they can but, all the same, it is an important factor in the cuming campaign. A Sus reporter, who went from St. Louis through Missouri and part of Arkansus after the Con-vention was amazed at the hold it had taken upon the people. Bandannas were hung up in the railroad stations and ratiroad lunch counters, the men on the train wore them prominently in outer pockets and in the cities almost every dry goods store displayed them along with such admonitions as "Come in and get your bandanna or "The winning emblem, the old bandanna But the prettiest scene he saw them figure in was on the platform at Fayetteville, Ark. The local fire company was waiting for the train to take it to a town where i dozen brigades were to compete its marching, runn and all the rest. Every man wore a bandanna. On the train were the firemen from Fort Smith, the champions of other years and every man a dandy. On them the bandanuas biossomed like peoples. In an old time farmer's front yard. To see both companies and everything else on view all the young ladies of Fayettevitic had come to the depot. They were bandanna wild, we would have said crazy but that they were women and very young and pretty. Nine in ten of them had a bandaina worn in some effective way. One lovely brinette in a white lawn dress wore a genuine silk bandanna as a luge bow on one side just below her bodice. Others had them made into vests and fronts for their basques. Two, who appeared to be six'ers, had trimmed their hats with bandanuas and the jurid and gay handkerchiefs blossomed on every hand. Let those who wish to know the effect of such scenes apply to human nature for her answer. No young man in that country will vote for any thing that opposes the old bandanna since the girls have giorized it with their favor. Not much.

Railroad men say that lightning occasionally strike locomotives when they run through thunder storms, but that it has never been known to harm them or the men in their cabs. The electricity thins out and spreads all over the engine running off the wheels and along the tracks when it leaves the machinery. The impression a that the locomotives are lightning catchers and attract bolts that otherwise might hit the cars

One of the Republican members of the Stock Ex change, after insisting that the sentiment of that body was not as favorable to Cleveland as in 1884, started out to make a canvass of the active members to prove his assertion. When just heard from he had called up 207 members, of whom 196 declared themselves for

From the Canton DemocraOhio is a doubtful
State this year, t'ali
Fornia and Nevada with probably
tio Democratic. New
York is safe for Cles
Land and Tuurman: so is year.

There may
lie a little Splendid Prespects of the Campaign,

Doubt about Connecti
Cut, but we count Indi
Ana safe for the Democratic ticket.
Notwiths anding the
Defcat of Gov. Gray
Levils.
Michigan
Hishigan
Is likely

To go Democratic.

As tariff reform is

Marching on with giant strides in that

State. Wisconstin is also

In doubt, and there is a

Strong tariff reform movement in Minn

Escota that

Will keep

Will keep

The Rep

Ublicans hustling to
Carry that State, with
Gen. Palmer heading the Hemocratic State
Ticket in Illinois, and
Much disaffection over the
Defeat of Gresham, and the Chicago
Tribuse

sthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or oat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expecto-t. a sure curative for all coughs — 440.

CANDIDATE FOR PRIVATE LIFE.

You Won't Catch Masor Rewitt Running for Any Office Arnin, He Nuys

Mayor Hewitt spoke very decidedly year erday about the telegraphed aunouncement from San Francisco that the American party want him to be its candidate for President "It is not usual," said he, "to respond to a nomination before any official notice of it has been received. But in this case what I have to say is so general, though at the same time

wholly explicit, that I can say it, whether I ever receive any notification of the American parters nomination or not. I have already been gives tioned about it, and some of the quesseem to think that there is some commenter between the San Francisco destrates and what said to the prize-winning children yesterday. The discoverer of such a connection is containly a very ingenious man. What I said to the children was entirely unpremeditional for I did not even know they were coming. And of course I could not have anticipated the te-egraph in the matter of the California despatch. of course I could not have anticipated the teregraph in the matter of the Catherina despatch.
But the views expressed are not new ones.
You will find them in a great many or my public utteraness in Congress and elsewhere. I have been consistent on these questions for many years, and I see in the platforms of my party and in the species of its state-men so much that is substantially my decreme that it feel that I am right. I often think that even in adopting my principles people are too and of lorged me."

But do you cars to speak about the nomination, Mr. Mayor ""
It is not necessary. It ought to be percent.

But do you cars to speak about the nomination. Mr. Mayor "
"It is not necessary. It ought to be recreating understood by this time that I am by mo means a candidate for the Presidency. I would not take any nomination for that obleo under any circumstances. I am only desirous of continuing to discharge my duties here until my term is out, and then to enjoy peace as a private citizen in what remains to use of life beyond the 65 years I have lived. I have done many toolish things in that time, but it would be a crowning folly, at my age, and with my temporament and temper, to accept a nomination for the Presidency. I can only say that I am so often misrepresented that my bad manneys really have some excuse." The San Francisco despatch says:

At humany's session of the American party docears, at large to the National Convention were elected as included; P. D. Wirgioton, Frank M. Pixley, Victor & Roberts son, and Alfred Daggert. District delegates were specied. P. D. Wigginton and Frank M. Fixley, the latter the editor of the Assonate were closen as elected, the close of the nominations are audition was adopted pledging the support of the Convention to Advance Hewitt of New York if he will accept the nomination for the office of Freedden. The justicers accepted in the terially the same as that adopted two years agis

NO VACATION FOR THE RECORDER He Puts in a Hot Day Dispensing Punish

Recorder Smyth announced from the bench yesterday that he did not intend to take any vacation this summer. The Recorder's court was the only one open in the irown stone building, and there was a big house.

murderer Dan Lyons, had brought to court the Curran giris, who offered to swear that Lyons shot Athlete Quinn after Quinn had struck Lyons. One of the girls wanted to swear that she had passed as Lyons's sister at the Tombs only on Lyons's request.

'I set this case down for to-morrow," said the Recorder, "and I won't examine your

the Recorder. "and I won't examine your witnesses to-day, and I don't care about listening to you. I don't go out of town. I will be here to transact the public business."

Ellen Maxwell and Nellie Devine, two young women with gaudy bonnets on their least and little bits of handkerchiefs poked against their eyes, sobbed softly write a young lawyer referred to them as good young laddes.

"The trouble with you women is," said his Honor, "that you would sacrifice anything for fine clothes. You burst open a trunk and arrayed yourselves in dresses that belonged to others, and then you paraded around. I shout send you to the penitenilary this time, because your associates there would be prostitutes and theyes. Go back to the City prison and stay there for thirty days. It will do you good."

A little mite of a colored woman eried slightly, and said in broken tones that she was nerfectly willing to plead guilty to the charge of assault.

"You have been locked up four months, and

fectly willing to plead guilty to the charge of assault.

"You have been locked up four months, and that will be taken into consideration," said the Recorder, as he frowned darkly. The house you live in is a bad house, and the persons living there are bad persons. You make a listness of coaxing drunken white men in there and then robbing them. Of course, they could make a complaint. You assaulted a woman by throwing boiling water over her. Go to the penitentiary for thirty days."

The Recorder ran along in this way for two hours, sentencing men and women and lecturing them. When it was all over he provided about the corridors smoking, and probably thinking about the vacation that he isn't going to take.

ONE JUROR WAS FOR KRUSE,

And Eleven Came Over Rather Than Wall Until his Resolution Decayed. W. Bourke Cockran and Charles W. Day-

ton argued for a long time before Judge Van Hoesen to-day on the application of Charles Kruse for a mandamus to compel the Excise Commissioners to give him a license for the Spingler House, Fourteenth street and University place. The granting of the license has been opposed by merchants of the neighborhood, and the Lxcise Board refused in

hood, and the fixelse Board refused it upon several grounds, among which was the assertion that the place was not the property of Kruse, but of George Hillen. This question of fart was recently decided by a jury in Kruse's favor. Mr. Dayton yesterday produced the affidient of Commissioners William S. Andrews and John Von Glahn that immediately after the verdict of the jury aloresaid had been given. June 28, two of the jurors told the departed is that eleven of the jurors had voted to render a verdict as ainst Kruse, and that the jury temained in session more than two hours; that that eleven of the jurors had voted to render a verdiet as ainst Kruse, and that the jury remained in session more than two hours that the eleventh jury. Marx Friburg, a liquer dealer said that he would remain there will be rotted before he would find a verdiet for the Excise Commissioners, and that thereuses the leven, fearing that they would be detained ain night, and under the suggestion of the fourthant their verdiet was not binding, agreed to find a verdiet in layor of Kruse. Judge van Hoesen reserved his decision.

# BUNBEAMS.

-A silver crown plece, known as "the etition crown "of the reign of Charles II, fetched \$1,775 at a recent sale in England. At the latest previous sale a similar coin had brought only \$1,125. A sovereign of Rdward VI.'s time brought \$5.5, a fifty shilling piece. of the Cromwell era \$700, and an Oxford crown a 85. A penny of E helbald brought \$330, and other old pennies \$00 and \$80 each.

-Thirty years ago a manufacturing firm in Manchester, Conn., made up an immense lot of ban-danna bandkerchiefs for A. T. Stewart of this city, and he refused to take them on account of some defect They were stored away until the other day when they were put on the market and sold readily firm is now making 1,000 dozen bandaunas a day, and can't supply the demand.

-An English clogmaker named Greennod made a bet that he would stay under water longer than anybody in Hereford. He awam out into the riv and disappeared, while friends on the hanks held their watches to time him. When he had beaten the record they became alarmed, went after him and dragged out his dieless budy. He had won the wager, in our sense for the doctors decided that he had no but that death had resulted from the sudden immersion after a heavy meal.

-- Several years ago a negro was run over on a deorgi ratirond and his foot cut of. Some lawyers sued for damages for him, with the understanding that ther were to have half the sum recovered. The negro became discouraged at the law's delays and went off looking for work. The case was carried from court to court, and recently the Supreme Fourt affirmed the de-cision of the lower court giving the neuro \$10,000 dam ages. Now the lawyers are looking for him anxious to

turn over the \$5,000 which belongs to him. -It has long been thought an excellent thing to mix sliver with the other metal when a bell was to be cast, and many pious persons have rejuiced at the thought that the silvery chime of their change bell was in part due to their gifts. Now comes a writer in an English scientific paper with this paragraph: "I once asked a foreman in a well-known bell foundry whether putting after in a melding por named advan-tage. He replied of great advantage—to the founder, as the sliver anks to the bottom; the founder pours off the copper and tin, and when the silver has cooked puts It in his pocket."

-Several years ago a number of German workness came to Connecticut by a preconcerted ar-rangement, and obtained employment in the clock fac-tories in New Haven, Amounts Waserbury, Thomaston, and Winsted. They worked steadily for a long time all-plied themselves diligently to mastering the sevence of clock making, and became proficient in the art of handing the fine tools necessary to the work. They also purchased the tools and several of the complement ma-chines, and, returning to Germany, they became the manufacture of clocks for themselves. They set he factory in the Black Porest region, and their hundress now amounts according to letters recently received here to nearly others clocks a mouth. This formum factory has proved a close competitor with the Connect tient concerns. Materials and labor are so much cheaper in Germany than in this country that they can best us in the foreign markets, and they are pushing their warms the exclusion of the Yankees.